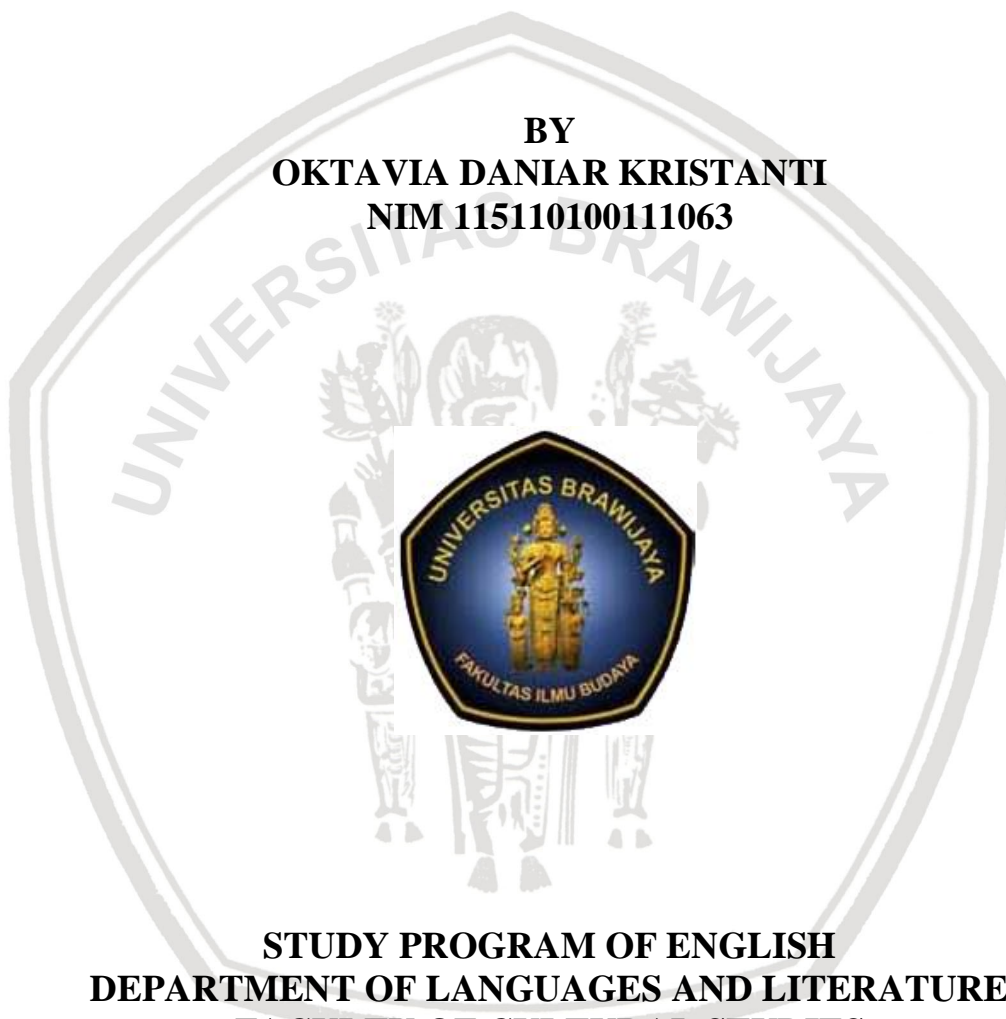


**INDONESIAN-CHINESE CODE SWITCHING
AND CODE MIXING USED BY CHINESE SELLER
IN PECINAN MALANG**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**BY
OKTAVIA DANAR KRISTANTI
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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
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2018**

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**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
In partial fulfillment of the requirements
For the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

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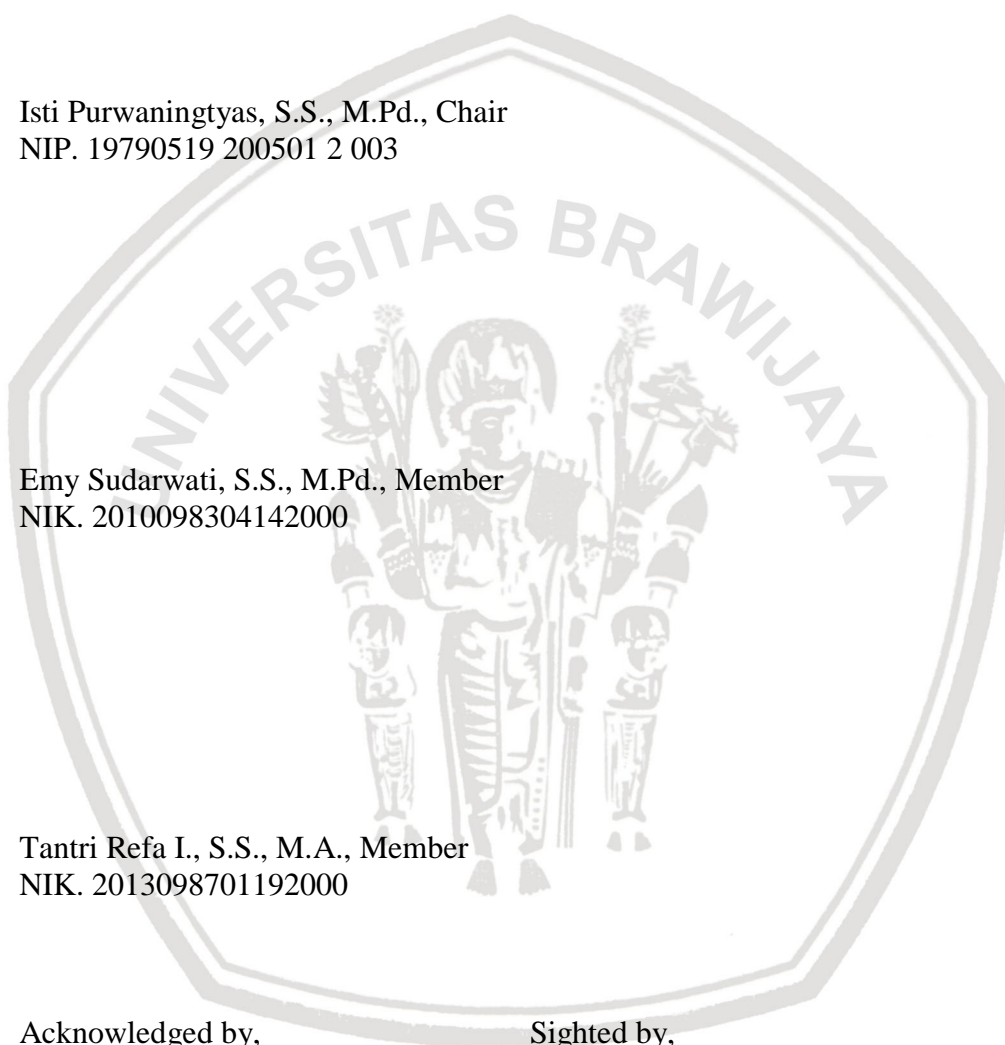
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foremost, the writer would like to use this opportunity to express her praise and gratitude to God almighty for every single grace, blessing and provision, especially the health and wisdom that has been given since the very beginning until the completion of this thesis.

My sincere thanks are also addressed to her supervisor, Emy Sudarwati, S.S., M.Pd., her co-supervisor, Tantri Refa I., S.S., M.A and her examiner, Isti Purwaningtyas, S.S., M.Pd., for the kindness, patience, direction, motivation, continuous support, and many commendable suggestions to complete this thesis. They have been tremendous supervisors for encouraging this research and helping the writer to grow as a better researcher.

Furthermore, a genuine love is addressed to thank the writer's family, especially her parents, Edy Suyanto and Maria, also her younger brother, Samuel Andre Wibowo, for the endless support, prayers, many sleepless nights, and thousand motivations for the writer during the completion of this thesis.

The writer would also thank all of participants, *Om A Gong*, *Tante Mei Jing*, *Om Herman* and *Tante Hwa* from Small Pecinan Malang for the help, participation, shared stories, and kindness to sacrifice their time merely for helping the writer by giving useful information. This thesis would not be complete without their kindness help.

This occasion would be the exact opportunity to thank the writer's priceless friends for the encouragement, support, motivation and being proofreaders. Thank you for Devira, Amel, Monika, Devira, Lina, Nussy, Wita Astiti, Nona and Desi, Joe, Sarah, Jason, and all my co-workers at *Worldbridge Language Center* and volunteers at Hope Worldwide Indonesia Malang.

The last, the writer hopes that this thesis would be useful for the next researcher as a comparison for the future studies and for English Department in Universitas Brawijaya.

Malang, 10 July 2018

The writer

ABSTRACT

Kristanti, Oktavia Daniar. 2018. **Indonesian-Chinese Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Chinese Seller in Pecinan Malang**. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literatures, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Emy Sudarwati; Co-supervisor: Tantri Refa Indhiarti
Keywords: Code, Code Switching, Code Mixing, Pecinan

In Indonesia, people often use more than one language. As a result, people tend to switch or mix the languages in the daily conversation. The writer is concerned with the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing that happens in Pecinan Malang. She conducted this study to know how the Chinese sellers in Pecinan Malang tend to switch or mix their languages from Indonesian to Chinese or vice versa. Moreover, this study is purposed to get an understanding about the reasons why they switch or mix their languages.

The writer uses descriptive qualitative research. The data was collected from 21 January 2017 to 25 March 2017 by observing and recording the informants' utterances. The informants are four sellers who speak Chinese and Indonesian as their daily languages. The sellers and the buyers were also interviewed to get the information about their reason of switching or mixing the languages.

Based on the data analysis, it is found that the informants often used situational code switching rather than metaphorical code switching. It is also found that the informants tend to mix the languages instead of switching the language. It is shown that 24 times the informants mixed the languages. Inserting phrase is mostly used by the seller in Pecinan. This study also finds out there were four reasons why people switch the language appeared in the analysis, namely talking about particular topic, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity. Thus, the writer also found two more additional reasons outside from the existing theory which are found in this study, namely expressing solidarity towards the same ethnic group and filling the gap of vocabulary.

A suggestion was given for future related researches to research other aspects of code switching and code mixing. He or she can use another form, such as written discourse in a novel or a drama as such phenomenon can be found in those forms.

ABSTRAK

Kristanti, Oktavia Daniar. 2018. **Alih Kode dan Campur Kode Indonesia – Mandarin yang Digunakan oleh Pedagang China di Pecinan Malang**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Emy Sudarwati (II) Tantri Refa Indhiarti
Kata Kunci: Kode, Alih Kode, Campur Kode, Pecinan

Di Indonesia, kita sering menemukan orang seringkali menggunakan lebih dari satu ragam bahasa dalam percakapan sehari-hari, itu menyebabkan orang cenderung beralih atau mencampur dua atau lebih bahasa. Penulis tertarik dengan fenomena alih kode dan campur kode yang terjadi di Pecinan Malang. Penulis melakukan penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana para pedagang China melakukan alih kode dan campur kode dari Bahasa Indonesia ke Bahasa Mandarin atau sebaliknya. Lebih jauh lagi, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui alasan mengapa para pedagang melakukan alih kode dan campur kode.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Proses pengumpulan data dilakukan dari tanggal 21 Januari 2017 hingga 25 Maret 2017 melalui pengamatan dan perekaman dari percakapan para pedagang. Penulis memilih empat pedagang yang menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Mandarin sebagai bahasa sehari-hari. Kemudian, para pedagang dan pembeli akan di wawancara untuk mengetahui alasan mereka melakukan alih kode dan campur kode di dalam percakapan.

Dari data analisis yang telah dilakukan, para pedagang lebih sering menggunakan *situational code switching* daripada *metaphorical code switching*. Selain itu, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa para pedagang lebih sering melakukan campur kode daripada melakukan alih kode. Terlihat dari data yang menunjukkan bahwa dua puluh empat kali para pedagang melakukan campur kode dari seluruh data yang ada. Memasukkan frasa (*inserting phrase*) adalah jenis campur kode yang sering digunakan oleh para pedagang di Pecinan. Penelitian ini juga menemukan ada empat alasan para pedagang melakukan alih kode atau campur kode dari 7 alasan yang di kemukakan oleh Hoffman (1991). Ada dua alasan yang lain yang didapat dari penelitian ini yaitu ungkapan solidaritas terhadap sesama etnis dan mengisi kekosongan kata-kata dari objek teliti.

Untuk penelitian berikutnya disarankan untuk meneliti aspek lain dari alih kode dan campur kode. Peneliti bisa menggunakan bahan teliti dalam bentuk yang berbeda, seperti misalnya novel, drama atau bentuk kajian wacana tulis lainnya, karena fenomena alih kode dan campur kode banyak ditemukan didalamnya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

In communication, people often use more than one language. For instance, Indonesian people use both Indonesian language as the official language and their own ethnic language. In other words they use more than one language to express their feeling and idea. In this modern world, normally people speak more than one language. Hence, most of the people have become bilingual or multilingual.

Furthermore, bilingualism develops in a number of ways. One is as a result of migration. Migration will force people to know more about the language used in a new country in order to communicate well with the new society there. An immigrant will use at least two languages in the new country, first is their mother tongue and the second is the new language used in the country, and so they become a part of bilingual community.

In bilingual community, people often switch or mix their language into another language in their daily conversation. The use of code switching or code mixing often reflects the social or cultural identities of the speakers. The switch to a particular language in the bilingual discourse can also be employed as an effective vehicle to signal ethnic identity (Shin, 2010, p. 1).

In Indonesia for example, code switching and code mixing may be used by Chinese people. Many Chinese people use another language, in this case Indonesian language to communicate well with others. For instance, Chinese seller in Indonesia may use Chinese and Indonesian when they have interaction with the buyers to attract his/her attention or to communicate effectively with them. She/he may also use Chinese and Indonesia in a conversation to deliver his/her idea to others.

Such phenomenon happens in particular in Malang, one of big cities in Indonesia, where some Chinese people live. They or their parents come from China and have lived in Indonesia for many years. They are working as Chinese seller in Pecinan Malang. Pecinan is one area in Indonesia where is densely populated by Indonesian-Chinese, in English well-known as Chinatown. They often switch or mix their language between Chinese-Indonesian or vice versa during the interaction with the buyers because of a specific purpose, such as to make the buyers understand what they are saying.

Chinese sellers in Pecinan Malang use code switching and code mixing becomes something interesting to observe the way. There are many studies about code switching and code mixing that have been done by some university students in Indonesia. In this case to know the foreigner or immigrants switch and mix their languages when they do an interaction with others. It is a common practice for Chinese people or Indonesian Chinese to use both of their languages, Indonesia and Chinese in their everyday conversations. Code switching among Chinese sellers takes place during intercultural communication and in

communication among people of the same culture, in this case Indonesian Chinese who share knowledge of more than one language. It is also happen in Pecinan Malang when there is a conversation between Chinese seller and buyer. For example:

A: *Berapa harganya ini, jie?* (How much is this?)

B: *Liang wan* (twenty thousand)

From the example, it seems that Chinese people tend to use Chinese language to communicate with people in the same race.

This study observed the phenomenon by participating the sellers and the buyers in Pecinan Malang and observed the utterances by the Chinese people there. The researcher wanted to identify the types and the reason of code switching and code mixing as seen from linguistic perspective. The researcher, then, would analyze code switching produced by Chinese sellers at Jalan Wiro Margo, Pecinan Kecil Malang. Four of Chinese sellers were chosen to be analyzed, since not all the Chinese sellers there do switch and mix code in their daily conversation. The code switching and code mixing that they used are selected. The researcher only used the utterances that contained code switching Indonesia-Chinese or vice versa. Thus, the utterances that uttered by the sellers and the buyers were data that were used in this study.

In conducting this study, the writer used some theories based on code mixing and code switching, they were Wardaugh (2006) about kinds of code switching. According to Wardaugh (2006, p. 112), there were two kinds of code switching namely situational code switching and metaphorical code switching.

The writer also used Hoffman's (1991) theory about the reason why people do code switching to answer the second research problem.

It is important to limit this study in order the objective of the study can be attained. This study limits the observation only at code switching and code mixing demonstrated by Indonesian-Chinese speakers in Pecinan Malang. There are four sellers who become the informants. They are Indo-Chinese who have lived in small Pecinan since they were small and they own the stores there. Furthermore, they have to use Chinese Mandarin as one of the languages in their daily conversation and they have to master both either Indonesian or Mandarin. The study is focused on the sellers' utterances when they are having conversation with people or the customers. This study conducted from 21 January 2017 to 25 March 2017.

Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich the study of Linguistics, especially the study of code switching and code mixing as a language phenomenon. Practically, it can provide a useful source for people in general and language researchers in particular about the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing occurring in societies which have tendency to use more than one language. It also can be useful information for the readers in knowing knowledge about code switching and code mixing which is related to language variations, such as Mandarin and Indonesian.

In short, since Chinese speech community is very interesting to be analyzed, so this research is titled *Indonesian-Chinese Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Seller in Pecinan Malang*.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study in this research are formulated as the following:

1. What are the types of code switching and code mixing used among Chinese people in Pecinan Malang?
2. What are the reasons of Chinese people in Pecinan Malang doing language switching or mixing?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study examines code switching and code mixing used by Chinese people in Pecinan Malang. The codes are analyzed in the term of conversation analysis between the seller and the buyers.

Based on the statement of the research problem, the objectives of this study are presented as follows:

1. To find out the types of code switching and code mixing that are used among Chinese people in Pecinan Malang.
2. To describe the reason why Chinese people in Pecinan Malang do language and switching and mixing.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

Deals with the topic, the writer would like to define some terms in this research are as follows:

1. **Code** : Kind of communication system that is used for two or more people. (Wardough, 2006, p.88)
2. **Code Switching** : The term “code-switching” refers here to alternations of language within a single conversation, often involving switches within a single speaker turn or a single sentence. (McCormick, 1995, p.194)
3. **Code Mixing** : Code mixing occurs when the speakers use two or more languages in a same utterance without changing the topic. (Wardough, 2006, p.103)
4. **Pecinan** : Pecinan is an area in Malang that is densely populated by Indonesian-Chinese who in majority become sellers. That is located at Jalan Pasar Besar and small Pecinan is located at Jalan Wiro Margo.
5. **Chinese Seller** : Chinese seller in this study refers to an Indo-Chinese person who has been living in Pecinan for many years and they work as a seller in Pecinan Malang.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the review of related theories and the previous studies related to the research topic raised by the writers that will be able to support the data analysis. They are bilingualism and multilingualism, code, code switching, code mixing, factors or reasons that trigger code switching and code mixing. This chapter also consists of previous studies that have been conducted in this field.

2.1 Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one language is called bilingualism and multilingualism (Wardough, 2006, p. 101). In many countries and communities, bilingualism is a normal requirement for daily communication and not a sign of any particular reason (Hoffman, 1991, p. 3). In other words, since the member of bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community; they have to be able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code switching and code mixing.

2.2 Code

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them

easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home. According to Stockwell (2002, p. 8-9), a code is “a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes.” When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. Therefore, people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes, sometimes in very short utterances and it means to create a code.

2.3 Code Switching

At least, the phenomenon of bilingualism result in the occurrence of code switching and code mixing (Wardough, 2006, p. 101). It happens when a speaker requires a particular code, in order to switch or mix one code to another and even create a new code in process (Wardough, 2006, p. 101). Hoffman (1991, p. 104) then, maintains that code mixing is the switches occurring within a sentence. The example is the mixing between Malay – English (Stockwell, 2002, p. 157):

“This morning I hanter my baby tu dekat babysitter tu lah.”
(This morning I took my baby to the babysitter.)

On the other hand, code switching is the changes over sentences (Hoffman, 1991, p. 104). Code switching can occur during the same conversation (Holmes, 2001, p. 38)

“People here get divorced too easily. Like exchanging faulty goods. In China it’s not the same. *Jia gou sui gou, jia ji sui ji.*”
(If you have married a dog, you follow a dog, if you’ve married a chicken, you follow a chicken.)

As can be observed from the example above, first, the speaker said English sentences then he/she switched to Mandarin.

Hoffman (1991, p. 113) explains that code switching can occur quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who are familiar and have a shared educational, ethnic, and socio-economic background. It is avoided in a formal speech situation among people especially to those who have little in common factors in terms of social status, language loyalty, and formality.

Wardhaugh (2006, p. 103) shows many types of code switching on the juncture or the scope of switching where languages take place. Those are situational and metaphorical code switching. Each type will be described as follow:

1. Situational Code Switching

Situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved. This can be done either through using one variety or one code in one sentence and another code in the next sentence or using two codes in turns a single sentence.

2. Metaphorical code switching

Metaphorical code switching happens when there is a change from one code to another one because of the change of topic of the conversation. Speaker changes the topic from formal to informal during the same conversation. Other dimension that may use metaphorical code switching is when the speaker changes the topic from official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity.

2.4 Code Mixing

Code mixing is different from code switching. According to Fasold (in Chaer and Agustina, 2004, p. 115) one criterion that is sometimes offered to distinguish switching from mixing is that the grammar of the sentence determines the language. According to this criterion, if a person uses a word or a phrase from another language, it means that he/she has mixed the language not switched the language. However, if one sentence has the grammatical structure of one language and the next is constructed according to the grammar of another language, a switch has occurred.

According to the criterion, the distinction between code switching and code mixing is clear. Code mixing is determined by the insertion of form of word or phrase of single element from another language into the language being used. In contrast, code switching is language change over the sentence that has grammatical structure.

Kachru (1982, p. 39) classifies code mixing into six forms, namely: word, phrase, hybrid, word reduplication, idiom, and clause.

1. Inserting Word

Inserting words happens when the speaker inserts one word from another language

2. Inserting Phrase

In this event, the speaker inserts two or more grammatically related words from one language that functions as a unit in a sentence or clause into another.

3. Inserting Hybrid

Hybrid is complex words whose elements are derived from different language, usually by adding affixes from other language.

4. Inserting Word Reduplication

This form of code mixing happens when the speaker inserts repeated words of another language into the language being used.

5. Inserting Idioms

The speaker inserts a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words.

6. Inserting Clauses

In this case, the speaker inserts a group of words consisting of a subject and predicate from another language into the language being used.

2.5 Reasons of Code Switching

When code switching or code mixing occurs, the motivation or reasons of the speaker is an important consideration in the process. According to Hoffman (1991, p. 116), there are a number of reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their languages. Those are:

1. Talking about particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language. The case can be found in Singapore, in which English language is used to discuss trade or a business matter, Mandarin for international “Chinese” language, Malay as the language of the region, and Tamil as the language of one of the important ethnic groups in the republic.

2. Quoting somebody else

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. The switch like a set of quotation marks. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good in English, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language. For example:

A: *Bolehkah saya tahu nama anda, Pak?*

(May I know your name, Sir?)

B: What is a name?

In this conversation, B answers the question from A with the famous proverb 'what is a name.'

3. Being emphatic about something (express/solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

4. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Darn!, Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker uses them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally. The following are examples of the usage of interjection in sentences (Gumperz, 1982, p. 77)

Spanish-English, Chicano professionals say goodbye, and after having been introduced by a third speaker, talk briefly:

A : Well, I'm glad to meet you.

B : *Andale pues* (O.K.Swell). And do come again. Mm?

5. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message. For example: English-Hindi (Gumperz, 1982, p. 78) Father calling his small son while walking through a train compartment, "Keep straight. *Sidha jao*" (keep straight).

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

7. Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community. Saville-Troike (1986, p. 69) also gives some additional reasons for bilingual and multilingual person to switch or mix their languages, these are:

a. To soften or strengthen request or command

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching Indonesian into English can also function as a request because English is not their native tongue, so it does not sound as direct as Indonesian. However, code mixing and code switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he can use a language that everybody cannot.

b. To fulfill real lexical need

The most common reason for bilingual/multilingual person to switch or mix their languages is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in Indonesian. And vice versa, when he has a word that is lacking in Indonesian, he will use the English term. If it put into Indonesian, the meaning will be hazy / vague, and sometime it would not be used. For example, in Indonesia, the technical topics are firmly associated with English and the topic itself can trigger a switch or mix to/with English.

c. To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or interference objected to their communication by people, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that no everybody knows.

2.6 Previous Studies

Previous studies are obtained to provide a comparison between a study and the other on the same topic. In this study, the writer reviewed other studies to broaden her knowledge and to get other perspective to do this research. There are previous studies reviewed by the writers.

The first study is Yletyinen in 2004 entitled “The Function of Code Switching in EFL Classroom Discourse”. This study was investigating who in the classroom employs code switching and the different functions of code switching in EFL classroom in Finland. She used qualitative research to analyze the research. In the finding, she found that both the teachers and the students employed codeswitching. The students’ reason for employing code switching is because they do not know the English vocabulary. She also found that the function of doing code switching for the teachers are getting the students’ attention or making sure they understands what the teachers say or explain or they understand the activity in the book.

The second study is Lenaningtyas in 2010 entitled “A Study of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Native Speakers of English in Bangkalan”. This study was investigating how native speakers of English in Bangkalan switch or mix their language (English-Indonesia or vice versa), and what the reasons of code switching and code mixing. This study can be categorized as descriptive qualitative research since the results of the study was described using explanations of qualitative results opposed to quantitative results. She found that the speakers often used situational code switching rather than metaphorical code switching.

Furthermore, related to code mixing the speakers mostly inserted words rather than other forms. She also found that the speakers switch or mix their code because of many reasons. There were ten reasons appeared in the speakers conversation. They were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content, expressing group identity, incompetent in second language, gap in vocabulary, making a joke, and dependent upon the interlocutor. From those ten reasons why people do switch or mix language, mostly the speakers used repetition to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the interlocutor.

This study has similar topic with those studies, which are about code mixing and code switching. Yet, this study uses different subject or source of data. It is interesting to observe the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing used by Chinese sellers. It would be something that makes this study different from other studies.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter discusses the method that is used in conducting this study, which comprised the research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In conducting this study, the writer used a descriptive qualitative research. It is qualitative because it dealt with the natural phenomenon that is code switching and code mixing used by Chinese sellers in Pecinan Malang. In qualitative research, the researcher listens to what people say, observes what they do, asks them questions when appropriate, and participates in their activities whenever possible (Stainback, 1988, p. 9). Since it described how and what code switching used by the Chinese seller, this study belonged to descriptive research.

According to Ary (1979, p. 295), descriptive research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of situation as it exists as the time of the study. In this research, the writer is a main instrument of this study as the writer has a Chinese background. According to Creswell (2007, p. 45) one undertakes qualitative research in a natural setting where the researcher is an instrument of data collection who gathers words, analyses them inductively, focuses on the meaning of participants and describes a process that is expressive and persuasive

in language. Here, the writer observed the phenomenon as it exists as the time of the study that was code switching and code mixing that were happened in Pecinan Malang. The writer recorded and transcribed the utterances spoken by the Chinese seller when having conversation with the buyers. In addition, the writer used textual analysis since the writer analyzed the types and the reason of code switching and code mixing used by Chinese sellers and buyers based on the transcription of the recorded data. Besides, the writer interviewed the participants to get deeper analysis to answer the second research problem.

3.2 Data Source

The data of this study were divided into two kinds of the data, which are primary data and secondary data. The primary data of this study are the utterances uttered by the sellers and the buyers in Pecinan Malang containing Indonesian-Chinese code switching and code mixing. The data was obtained from the recorded conversation about two months from 21 January 2017 to 25 March 2017, and also the researcher interviewed the sellers and the buyers to get deeper analysis about the reasons why do they switch or mix the languages. There were around 10 to 15 sellers in Pecinan who speak Chinese and Indonesian fluently. According to Arikunto (2006, p. 131) sample is a representative from the entire population. He added the researcher could take 10-15% out of the entire amount of the existing objects in choosing the object of the research. Hence, the writer chose four Chinese sellers who live in Jalan Wiro Margo, Malang and the writer chose the sellers who speak Chinese Mandarin and Indonesian fluently and use

Indonesian-Chinese code switching and code mixing in their daily conversation. The study was conducted by transcribing the dialogue from the seller and buyer to find out the answer of the types of code mixing and code switching that was used by the sellers and the buyers which appeared in a recorded conversation.

The secondary data of this study was the interviews. The writer interviewed the sellers and the buyers to gain information why they switch or mix the codes. Moreover, these interviews helped the writer to get deeper analysis to answer the second research problem.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is important to determine the result of the study. In this study the procedures that were used in collecting the data. They are:

1. Interviewing the sellers in Pecinan who can speak Chinese and Indonesian fluently.
2. Asking permission to the sellers to record and to use the recording data as the data source of this study.
3. Recording the conversation between the participants that are Chinese sellers and buyers naturally.
4. Transcribing the recorded data.
5. Selecting the utterances that consist code switching and code mixing
6. Interviewing the seller and the customer who are doing code switching or code mixing in order to find out the reason why they do code switching and code mixing.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process whereby researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learn to others (Ary, et al., 2002, p.465). Data analysis in this study is based on Miles and Huberman's theory (1994). In that theory, data analysis was divided into three parts: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. The steps are presented as follows:

1. Selecting the data.

The writer selected the data by putting them in a table to categorize the data

2. Analyzing the type of code switching and code mixing.

The writer analyzed the types of code switching and code mixing in the utterances by using the theory of Wardaugh (2006) and Kachru (1982)

3. Analyzing the reason of code switching and code mixing.

The writer analyzed the reasons of code switching and code mixing in the utterances by using Hoffman's theory (1991) and the interview.

4. Drawing conclusion.

The writer drew the conclusion on the types and the reasons of code switching and code mixing behind the occurrence of the phenomenon.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the analysis of the forms of code switching and code mixing used by Chinese people in Pecinan Malang and the reasons they switched or mixed the languages. This analysis answered the problems of the study that were stated earlier in chapter I. There are two stores who became the object of this research. Furthermore the data was analyzed based on Wardhaugh, Kachru, and Hoffman's theory. In this chapter there are two sub-chapters that would be discussed, they are finding and discussion.

4.1. Findings

This section discusses the types and the reasons of code switching and code mixing used by Chinese people in Pecinan Malang. The writer explains and gives the examples of the types and the reasons from the utterances.

4.1.1. The types of Code Switching

There are two kinds of code switching used by the speakers. They are situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. The writer classified the types of code switching into the table using Wardaugh theory based on the sellers and buyers conversation when having conversation.

Table 4.1 The Types of Code Switching Used by Chinese Seller and Buyers In Pecinan Malang

No.	Types of Code Switching based on Wardaugh (2006, p. 103)	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Situational code switching	13	68.42%
2.	Metaphorical code switching	6	31.58%
Total		19	100%

Table 4.1 shows that the types of code switching which mostly occurs are situational code switching. The writer found 12 times (68.42%) situational code switching occurred in the conversation between the sellers and the buyers. It showed that the sellers changed the language from Indonesian to Chinese or vice versa without any topic changes. Therefore, the sellers rarely used Metaphorical Code Switching in order to speak to their customers. From the data showed that metaphorical code switching occurred 6 times (31.58%).

Based on the sellers' utterances the writer found two types of code switching based on Wardaugh's (2006) classification which were described as follows:

4.1.1.1. Situational Code Switching

Situational code switching was mostly found in the conversation between the seller and the buyers. This type of code switching occurred when the speaker speaks a different language according to the situation. No topic change was involved. The data are presented as follows:

- (1) Speaker 1 : *Ada. Itu di baris dua. Ada tiga macam.*
 (Yes, there is. That is in the second row. We have three kinds of water guns.)
 Speaker 6 : *To sau jien, suk?*
 (How much does it cost, uncle?)

Speaker 1 : *Ce ge yi wan, na ge shi er qian wu bai, na ge san shi qi qian.*
(This one is ten thousand, that one is twelve thousand five hundred, and that one is thirty seven thousand.)

In the datum (1), the seller switched his language from Indonesian to Chinese. First, he used Indonesian, and then he switched his language to Chinese. There is no topic change in the conversation. Apparently, the customer changed his language first, in order to answer the question; the seller also changed the language to Chinese as well.

(6) Speaker 8 : *Makasih.*
(Thank you.)

Speaker 4 : *Iya. Makasih. Ni mai shen me?*
(Okay. Thank you. What do you want to buy?)

Speaker 9 : *Pai su yu yi ge, duo shao qian? Yang besar itu, Cap Gajah.*
(I want to buy one cajuput oil, how much does it cost? I want that one, the big one, *Cap Gajah*)

From datum (6), the seller switched the language from Indonesian to Chinese by saying “*Ni mai shen me?*” and spoke to different person. It could be seen that the seller switched the language because she obviously knew the customer well. As she noticed that the customer could speak Chinese, she changed her code to Chinese. Moreover, both of them shared the same community which made the seller switched the language to express her identity where she belonged to.

(6) Speaker 2 : *Puk go yi sau. Cia qian swan bian yi. **Sudah tak kasih harga yang murah itu.** Tak kasih sama baterene juga loh, wes langsung bisa dipake wes.*
(No, it cannot. The price which I give is the cheapest price. I already gave the cheapest price. I gave you the batteries, so it can be used right away.)

Meanwhile in datum (6), the seller changed her language from Indonesian to Chinese in order to emphasize that she already gave the fixed price to the buyer. As she said “*cia qian swan bian yi*” and she emphasized by saying “*Itu sudah tak kasih harga yang murah itu*”, she wanted to make sure that her buyer got the message clearer and she did not bargain again.

- (14) Speaker 2 : *Iya. Sebentar pak. Zhao si shi san qian ten.*
 (Okay. Wait a minute, sir. The change is fourty three thousand.)
 Speaker 1 : *Zhao to sau qian?*
 (How much does the change?)
 Speaker 2 : *Zhao si shi san ten. Ini ya Pak kembaliannya. Terima kasih.*
 (The change is fourty three thousand. Here is the change, sir. Thank you)

From the conversation in datum (14), the type of situational code switching occurred in the sentence uttered by speaker 2 where the speaker switched Indonesian sentence to Chinese. There was not topic changed involved. However, when the speaker 2 talked to speaker 1, she changed her code to Chinese as she always spoke Chinese with her husband (speaker 1), so she was more comfortable speaking in Chinese rather than in Indonesian. On the other hand, when she talked to the customer (speaker 14), she changed her language into Indonesian again because she knew that the customer could not speak in Chinese.

4.1.1.2. Metaphorical Code Switching

This type of code switching was rarely found by the writer in the analysis. Metaphorical code switching happened when the seller changed the code from Indonesian to Chinese or vice versa because of the change of the topic in the

conversation. The examples of metaphorical code switching which were found in the analysis are as follows:

- (11) Speaker 4 : Ada
(Yes, there is.)
Speaker 11: *Itu beli 2. Minyak telon Konicare 1 sama bedak bayi Johnson & Johnson yang besar 1. Zenme yi ge ren a, ni laogong ne?*
(I buy two. I want one telon oil Konicare and one big baby powder Johnson & Johnson. Where is your husband?)
Speaker 4 : ***Chuchai le. Ini sudah ya semua?***
(He is on a business trip. Is that all?)

From datum (11), the seller switched the language from Indonesian to Chinese as she wanted to answer the personal question about where her husband was going. Then she switched the language again from Chinese to Indonesian since she talked in a different topic.

- (14) Speaker 1 : *Jintian xingai ji?*
(What day is today?)
Speaker 2 : *Xingqi liu. **Ini total semuanya lima puluh tujuh.***
(Today is Saturday. They are fifty seven thousand.)

From datum (14), the seller switched from Chinese to Indonesian as she talked to a different person. First, she talked in Chinese, because she wanted to answer her husband question which was using Chinese and her husband asked about the day and the date. However, she changed her code to Indonesian as she talked to the buyer about the amount of his purchase. The seller presumed that he cannot speak Chinese.

- (14) Speaker 4 : *Ada, didalem lagi istirahat. **Ni jiao shenme mingzi?***
(He is taking a nap inside. What is your name?)
Speaker 15: *Wo jiao Michelle.*
(My name is Michelle.)

In datum (14) showed that the speaker 4 switched her code from Indonesian to Chinese as she talked to a different interlocutor in a different topic.

She used Indonesian when she answered the question in Indonesia. While, she changed her language to Chinese since she spoke to a different person. She switched her language when she talked to the speaker 15 who is the buyer's daughter. She wanted to know her interlocutor's competence in Chinese. Furthermore, the seller wanted to get to know her well.

4.1.2. Types of Code Mixing

There were some inserted forms of code mixing that found in the speakers' utterances, such as inserting a word, phrase, hybrid, word reduplication, idiom, or a clause. The code mixing is done from Chinese to Indonesian or vice versa. The classification of code mixing was presented into a table 4.2

Table 4.2 The Types of Code Mixing Used by Chinese people in Pecinan Malang

No.	Types of Code Mixing based on Kachru (1982, p. 39)	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Inserting word	7	29.17%
2.	Inserting phrase	16	66.67%
3.	Inserting hybrid	0	0%
4.	Inserting word reduplication	0	0%
5.	Inserting idioms	0	0%
6.	Inserting clause	1	4.16%
Total		24	100%

Table 4.2 exhibits types of code mixing that used by Chinese seller in Pecinan Malang. It shows that the sellers often inserted two or more grammatically related words from Indonesian or Chinese that function as a unit. Inserting phrase was used 16 times (66.67%) of the data in conversation during the observation. Sometimes, the sellers also inserted a word from Chinese or Indonesian when they talked to the interlocutor. It is shown in the data that

inserting words was used 7 times (29.17%) inserted Chinese or Indonesian words when they had conversation with their buyers or their interlocutors. The Chinese speakers also seldom insert clauses in their conversations. It can be seen from the data that inserting clauses was happened only one time (4.16%) of the whole data. In contrast, the Chinese speakers never inserted hybrids, word reduplications and idioms in their conversations with their interlocutors. The classifications are presented as follows:

4.1.2.1. Inserting Phrases

This type of code mixing was mostly found by the writer in the conversation between the sellers and the customers. It occurred when the sellers mixed the language from Indonesian to Chinese or vice versa by inserting two or more grammatically related words from one language that functions as a unit in a sentence or clause into another. The examples of inserting phrases code mixing are presented as follows:

- (2) Speaker 1 : *Ya sudah tak kasih san shi u qian. Wes pas.*
(Okay then, I'll give you thirty five thousand. It's the final price.)

From the datum (2), it is shown that the speaker added a noun phrase about money. He tends to talk about money in Chinese. As the informant noticed that he shared the same identity with his interlocutor and especially he knew that the interlocutor could speak Chinese. Moreover, the writer found out that he is more comfortable talking about money in Chinese.

- (12) Speaker 1 : *Wah **Sin Cia** rame ini di rumah.*
(I think this Chinese New Year will be very lively in your house)

In datum (12), the speaker used the word “*Sin Cia*” which has literal meaning as a new year. He inserted Chinese phrase when he talked to his interlocutor because he wanted to express that they belong to the same language community.

- (19) Speaker 1 : *Apa aja?*
(What did he buy?)

Speaker 2 : *Bola 1 lusin **san shi er** ditambah bola pingpong **er shi wu**.*
(He bought one dozen of balls, the price is thirty two thousand and table tennis ball twenty five thousand.)

From datum (19), the speaker 2 mixed the code by inserting a noun phrase “*san shi er*” and “*er shi wu*”. It can be identified that the speaker 2 has a gap in vocabulary. She knows pretty well the numbers vocabularies, yet she does not know the rest of the words. It caused her mixed the language when she talked to her interlocutor.

4.1.2.2. Inserting Words

This type of code mixing was the second type of code mixing which was mostly found in the analysis. It is occurred when the seller inserted a word from Indonesian to Chinese or vice versa. The data of inserting words are as follows:

- (5) Speaker 1 : *Ni **hao**, wes lama gak pernah kesini.*
(Hi, it is been a long time you never been here.)

The informant (speaker 1) greeted his customer in Chinese, after that he changed his language into Indonesian. He wanted to express politeness to the customer by greeting them. As he knew that his customer was Chinese, so he greeted his customer in Chinese language.

- (6) Speaker 1 : *Kalau mau cari kado tanya sama a yi aja.*
(If you want to ask suggestion, it better to go to the aunt.)

The speaker 1 inserted a Chinese word “a yi” in his sentence which means aunt in English. He wanted to make sure that the interlocutor showed a respect to the elders as they shared the same group identity.

4.1.2.3. Inserting Clauses

This type of code mixing was rarely found in the conversation between the sellers or buyers. It could be seen from the result that this type was only found one time in the entire data of analysis. The data of inserting clauses code mixing is presented as follows:

- (17) Speaker 13 : *Zhe ge duo shao qian?*
(How much does it cost?)
Speaker 3 : *Na ge shi qi qian wu bai, yang Swallow ini harganya yi wan.*
(This one is seventeen thousand, but this one Swallow is ten thousand.)

From datum (17) can be seen that the seller mix the language in Indonesia, he inserted a clause “*yang Swallow ini harganya...*”, because there was a gap in vocabulary. He forgot or maybe didn’t know how to say those words in Chinese, so preferred to insert that phrase when he had conversation with his interlocutor.

4.1.3. The Reason of Code Switching and Code Mixing

The speakers have some reasons that may cause the use of code switching and code mixing. Hoffman states seven reasons of code switching and code mixing. It was found that some of Hoffman's reasons of code switching and code mixing were used by Chinese speakers in Pecinan Malang

Table 4.3 The Reasons of Code Switching Used by Chinese People in Pecinan Malang

No.	Reasons of Code Switching based on Hoffman (1991, p. 116)	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Talking about a particular topic	18	50%
2.	Quoting somebody else	0	0%
3.	Being emphatic about something	0	0%
4.	Interjection	0	0%
5.	Repetition used clarification	2	5.56%
6.	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	3	8.33%
7.	Expressing group identity	13	36.11%
Total		36	100%

Table 4.3 contains information about the reasons why the informants switched or mixed the languages. The data showed the main reason why do the sellers switched or mixed the language is talking about a particular topic. It was 50% of the whole data. It showed that they tend to switch or mix the languages when they talked about a particular topic, such as money or another personal topic. The informants sometimes wanted to express their group identity. It was showed that 13 times (36.11%) the reason was appeared in the conversation between the seller and the interlocutors. Another reason that appeared in the analysis was the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutors was also found in the analysis. It was rarely used by the sellers in the conversation. It can be seen from the data about three times (8.33%) intention of clarifying the speech content

had shown in the conversation. The seller switched or mixed the language because she or he wanted to make the interlocutor got clearer messages of what he or she had said. The seller seldom used repetition used for clarification. It can be seen in the data, only two times of the entire data he or she used repetition used for clarification when he or she talked to the interlocutor. Some reasons could not be found in this study which are quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something and interjection.

Based on the sellers' utterances, the writer found four reasons of code switching based on the classification proposed by Hoffman (1991) and there were two reasons discovered by the writer when she interviewed the informants and observed the conversation, which were describe as follows:

4.1.3.1. Talking about a Particular Topic

The sellers often switched or mixed the languages when they talked about particular topic. They tend to switch or mix the language mostly when they talked about money. They seem more comfortable to speak in Chinese when they talk about money especially when their interlocutor is their loyal customers that they know well. The examples of talking about a particular topic data are presented as follows:

- (3) Speaker 1 : *Uangnya wu bai wu shi qian ya. Cau er shi wu qian ten. Di hitung dulu kembaliaannya.*
(Your money is five hundred fifty thousand, right? Here is the change, twenty five thousand. Count your change first, please.)

In datum (3) the speaker 1 switched the language from Chinese to Indonesian as he talked a different topic. The seller often used Chinese mostly when he talked about money. It is strengthen by his answer in the interview session with the writer, he said that he is more comfortable speaking in Chinese regarding to the money, especially when the interlocutor is from the same speech community as him.

(17) Speaker 4 : *Ada, didalem lagi istirahat. Ni jiao shenme mingzi?*
(He is taking a nap inside. What is your name?)

Speaker 15: *Wo jiao Michelle.*
(My name is Michelle.)

From datum (17), the speaker 4 switched her language from Indonesian to Chinese as she she spoke to the different person. She switched her language as she talked about a particular topic. She wanted to know more about the interlocutor and she noticed that her interlocutor could speak Chinese. She wanted to get to know more with her interlocutor.

(16) Speaker 4 : *Semuanya yi bai qian. Sikat gigi nya shi qi, sabunnya satu er shi yi, jadi 2 si shi er, minyak telon er shi yi, ini tak kasih yang anti nyamuk, trus bedaknya liang wan, jadi semuanya yi pai qien. Sudah? Hai yu piek tek mek yu?*

(The total is one hundred thousand. The tooth brush is seventeen thousand, the soap is twenty one thousand, if two that would be forty two thousand, telon oil is twenty one thousand, for the oil I'll give you the mosquito repellent one, then the powder is twenty thousand, so the total is one hundred thousand. Is that all? Do you need something else?)

In datum (16) speaker 4 inserted some Chinese words in her sentence. She mixed the language when she talked about a particular topic. She usually mixed

the language when she talked about amount of the money with her interlocutor who shared same group identity.

4.1.3.2. Expressing Group Identity

The reason of expressing group identity occurred in the analysis when the sellers were talking about something and inserting a word or phrase that indicates a certain group identity. They sometimes switched or mixed from Indonesian to Chinese or vice versa to show that they belong to the same group with the customers. It can be seen from the analysis that thirteen times (29.55%) of the whole data the sellers' reason to switch or mixed the language was because they wanted to express their group identity. The examples of the data are as follows:

- (4) Speaker 1 : *Iya. Sampai ketemu di gereja. Xie xie, Nyo.*
(Okay. See you at church. Thank you, dear.)

In datum (4) the speaker used the word “*Nyo*” to address his interlocutor. The word “*Nyo*” is used by Chinese speaker to call a little boy. The speaker wanted to emphasize that he and his interlocutor are in the same background.

- (9) Speaker 4 : *Tiga puluh ribu semua. Ini kembali dua puluh ribu ya. Makasih. Ni zei zhao shenme, jie?*
(The total is thirty thousand. Here is the change twenty thousand. Thank you. What are you looking for, sis?)
Speaker 11 : *wo xiang mai yashua 1 pak yang isi 3, trus xi fa shui punya e shinzui yang cair ada?*
(I want a tooth brush one pack with three pieces, then I need a soap, Shinzui the liquid soap one, do you have any of it?)

From datum (9), the speaker 4 changed her language from Indonesian to Chinese as she spoke to a different interlocutor. The speaker wanted to exclude other people around her by using Chinese to communicate with her speaking

partner only. She also addressed her interlocutor by calling “*jie*” to show respect as her interlocutor is older than her.

(13) Speaker 1 : *Jintian xingai ji?*

(What day is today?)

Speaker 2 : *Xingqi liu. Ini total semuanya lima puluh tujuh.*

(Today is Saturday. So, the total would be fifty seven.)

From datum (13), the speaker 2 switched her language from Chinese to Indonesian as she spoke to a different interlocutor. She got used to speak Chinese with her husband (speaker 1). So, when she communicated with her husband she chose to speak in Chinese, while she spoke to the customer she changed her code to Indonesian. Moreover, she noticed that her customer could not speak Chinese, so she changed her language into Indonesian.

4.1.3.3. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

The intention of clarifying speech content for interlocutor found several times in the analysis. The intention of clarifying the speech content was used by the speaker to make the message clearer and understandable by the interlocutor. The sellers switched the language and said in other words to make their intention runs smoothly and could be understood by the customers. The data of the intention of clarifying the speech are presented as follows:

(9) Speaker 1 : *Tak kasih harga sing bagus buat kamu. Mai cek yang to cia jien saww. Udah cuma ambil ini tok?*

(I am giving you a good price. If you take more, I'll give you more discounts. Is that all that you buy?)

From datum (9), the speaker 1 switched his language into Chinese to clarify his words. He said “*Mai cek yang to cia jien saww*” to emphasize that he

already gave cheaper price to the customer. Moreover, he also had intention to clarify that his customer would get discount when he or she bought more things.

- (12) Speaker 4 : *Semuanya yi bai qian. Sikat gigi nya shi qi, sabunnnya satu er shi yi, jadi 2 si shi er, minyak telon er shi yi, ini tak kasih yang anti nyamuk, trus bedaknya liang wan, jadi semuanya yi pai qien. Sudah? Hai yu piek tek mek yu?*

(The total is one hundred thousand. The tooth brush is seventeen thousand, the soap is twenty one thousand, if two that would be forty two thousand, telon oil is twenty one thousand, for the oil I'll give you the mosquito repellent one, then the powder is twenty thousand, so the total is one hundred thousand. Is that all? Do you need something else?)

In datum (12), the seller switched her language from Indonesian to Chinese. First, she asked her customer “*Sudah?*” and asked her customer again in Chinese “*Hai yu piek tek mek yu?*” means that she wanted to make sure that her customer got everything she needs.

- (13) Speaker 3 : *Sandal jepit apa? Se me biao to?*

(What kind of flip flops do you want? What kind of brand that you are looking for?)

From the example, the seller wanted to clarify his question by asking his customer again in Chinese. He asked his interlocutor “*Sandal jepit apa?*” means he asked what kind of sandal he needs. Then, he switched his language into Chinese and asked his customer again what kind of brand his customer needs. He wanted to make sure that his customer got a clearer message of what he asked about.

4.1.3.4. Repetition used for Clarification

Repetition used for clarification is rarely found in the data analysis. The sellers switched the language to clarify their messages, so it would be clearer and more understandable for the customers. They repeated their sentences in different language, either Chinese or Indonesian. The examples of the data are as follows:

- (1) Speaker 1 : *Halo, Nyo. Mau cari apa? Zhao shen me?*
(Hi, dear. What are you looking for? What are you looking for?)

In datum (1) the speaker repeated his words and switched into Chinese. As his interlocutor did not respond his question in Indonesian, he wanted to clarify his question by saying it in Chinese.

- (6) Speaker 2 : *Puk go yi sau. Cia qian swan bian yi. Sudah tak kasih harga yang murah itu. Tak kasih sama baterene juga loh, wes langsung bisa dipake wes.*
(No, it cannot. The price which I give is the cheapest price. I already gave the cheapest price. I gave you the batteries, so it can be used right away.)

Datum (6), the speaker 2 switched her language from Chinese to Indonesian. She wanted to make sure that her customer understood of what she had said. She repeated her words in Indonesian. She preferred to use Indonesian words rather than Chinese to make sure that her speaking partner got the message clearer. She thought her customer would understand well if she spoke using their native language.

4.1.3.5. Additional Reasons of Using Code Switching and Code Mixing

The writer also found other reasons why do Chinese sellers in Pecinan Malang tend to switch or mix the languages when they have conversation with

their interlocutors from the sellers' interview and the writer's observation. There are two additional reasons which are found in this research; they are expressing solidarity towards same ethnic group and filling the gap of vocabulary.

The first reason that found in the analysis is expressing solidarity towards the same ethnic group. The sellers tend to express their solidarity by switching their language when they talked with their interlocutors from the same ethnic group. It is also related to the interlocutors' competence in language and also related to the closeness between the sellers and the interlocutors. If the interlocutor is a Chinese person who can speak Chinese, the sellers will use Chinese rather than Indonesian or insert Chinese words in their sentences. In the data found that the sellers sometimes switched or mixed the language depend on who they were talking to. It was shown there were six times the sellers switched or mixed their language depending on the interlocutor. The examples of the data are presented as follows

- (11) Speaker 4 : *Ada*
(Yes, there is.)
Speaker 12 : *Itu beli 2. Minyak telon Konicare 1 sama bedak bayi Johnson & Johnson yang besar 1. Zenme yi ge ren a, ni laogong ne?*
(I am buying that two. I need a telon oil Konicare and also a big baby powder Johnson & Johnson. Are you alone, where is your husband?)
Speaker 4 : *Chuchai le. Ini sudah ya semua?*
(He is on a business trip. Is that all?)

From datum (11), the speaker 4 switched her language from Indonesian into Chinese. She switched her language into Chinese when her interlocutor asked her question in Chinese. She switched her language depending on what language her interlocutor uses.

- (19) Speaker 4 : Ini pin nya, Mei. **Ni ji sui, Michelle?**
 (Please type your pin, dear. How old are you Michelle)
 Speaker 16 : Wo liu sui. (I am six years old)

From the example datum (19), the speaker switched the language from Indonesian into Chinese when she talked to a different interlocutor. It can be seen that she used an informal way to speak as she spoke to a little girl. She asked how old is the girl, but the term she used is informal.

Another reason that occurred in the analysis of the data was filling the gap of vocabulary. Sometimes the sellers do not know the word in Chinese, so they will switch or mix their language into Indonesian. The data will be presented as follows:

- (8) Speaker 4 : *Zhe ge wu wan.*
 (This one is fifty thousand.)
 Speaker 9 : *A Gong tao na li?*
 (Where is A Gong?)
 Speaker 4 : *Wo laogong juk jie. **Nganter anakku ke Surabaya, ngurus kuliahnya anakku, sama ada kerjaan.***
 (My husband is going somewhere. He is taking my kid to Surabaya, taking care of her school and there is a business there.)

In datum (8), the seller (speaker 4) switched her language from Chinese into Indonesian. Her customer asked her personal question about where her husband is in Chinese. First, she replied the question in Chinese as well by saying “Wo laogong juk jie”. Yet, she switched her language into Indonesian in her next sentence, as she did not know how to say it in Chinese.

4.2. Discussion

After analyzing the data, the writer tried to make the interpretation of the findings in the form of discussion. In data analysis, the writer assumed that conversation analysis and interview were the most effective tools used to describe code switching and code mixing as a language phenomenon. Based on the research findings, it could be seen there were two kinds of code switching that were found in this study, namely situational code switching and metaphorical code switching.

In the analysis, the highest frequency of code switching that the sellers often did is the situational code switching. It was about thirteen times of situational code switching found in the analysis. The sellers changed their code when they had a conversation with their interlocutor. They spoke different language in one topic conversation with the interlocutors. They had tendency to change their code when they spoke to their interlocutors who shared same group identity or same speech community.

Another type of code switching was metaphorical code switching occurred six times in the whole data of analysis. In this kind of code switching, the sellers switched the language from Indonesian to Chinese or vice versa because of the changes of the topic. The sellers sometimes felt more comfortable to switch the language from Indonesian to Chinese when they had conversation with their interlocutor who came from same community.

This study also found that the sellers often mix the languages in the conversation between the seller and the buyer. The data showed inserting phrases

often appeared in the conversation. The sellers tend to insert noun phrase about money in their conversation. From the interview, it was found that the sellers were more comfortable to speak about money in Chinese, so they often inserted phrase in their utterances.

Next, the sellers mostly inserted word in their communication with the interlocutors. Sometimes, they inserted a word such as *jie*, *shu*, *nyo* and *etc*. They use those titles to address each other before saying the names in Chinese community. It also shows such a polite way of communication. As in Javanese, we usually use the titles *bu*, *pak*, *mbak* and *mas*, while in Chinese has different names to address each other to show honor and respect to one another.

Futhermore, the sellers in Pecinan rarely used inserted clause in the daily communication. It was about one time of the whole data. Nevertheless, the seller mostly mixed the language rather than switched the language. It could be seen about twenty four times of the whole data; the sellers mixed the language, while about nineteen times the sellers switched the language in the conversation.

This study also confirmed Hoffman's theory (1991) that there were four reasons out of seven reasons why do people switch or mix the language found in this study. The highest percentage among the reasons was talking about a particular topic. It occurred eighteen times in the analysis. The sellers tend to switch or mix the language when they talked about a certain topic. For instance, they often mixed the language with Chinese when they talked about amount of the money. They felt more comfortable if speaking in Chinese when they talked about money.

The next frequent reason was expressing group identity. There were thirteen times the reason was occurred in the data analysis. The sellers often inserted some words related to their speech community as they wanted to express in which community they belong to. For example, when they talked to their community they address them with the titles in Chinese form such as *Jie*, *Shu*, *A yi*, *Mei*, and other Chinese titles while they talked to the interlocutors who were from other group community, they would address them using Indonesian terms such as *Bu*, *Mbak*, *Mas*, *Pak*, etc. Sometimes, the sellers switched the language to Chinese when they talked to their interlocutor to show that they shared the same group community with their interlocutors.

There was a reason of intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor also found in the analysis. It occurred about three times. The sellers often switched or mixed their language in order to help the customers to get their sentence idea. The sellers wanted to make sure that their customers got a better understanding of their speech content, so they usually switched their sentence in different language and said it in other words.

The last reason found in the sellers' utterances was repeating used for clarification. It took 5.56% or only two times of the whole data. According to Hoffman's (1991) theory the seller switched the language since she or he wanted to clarify her or his speech content so that it would be understandable for the customers. He or she switched his or her sentence or question into the language that the interlocutors mastered to help them get a clearer message.

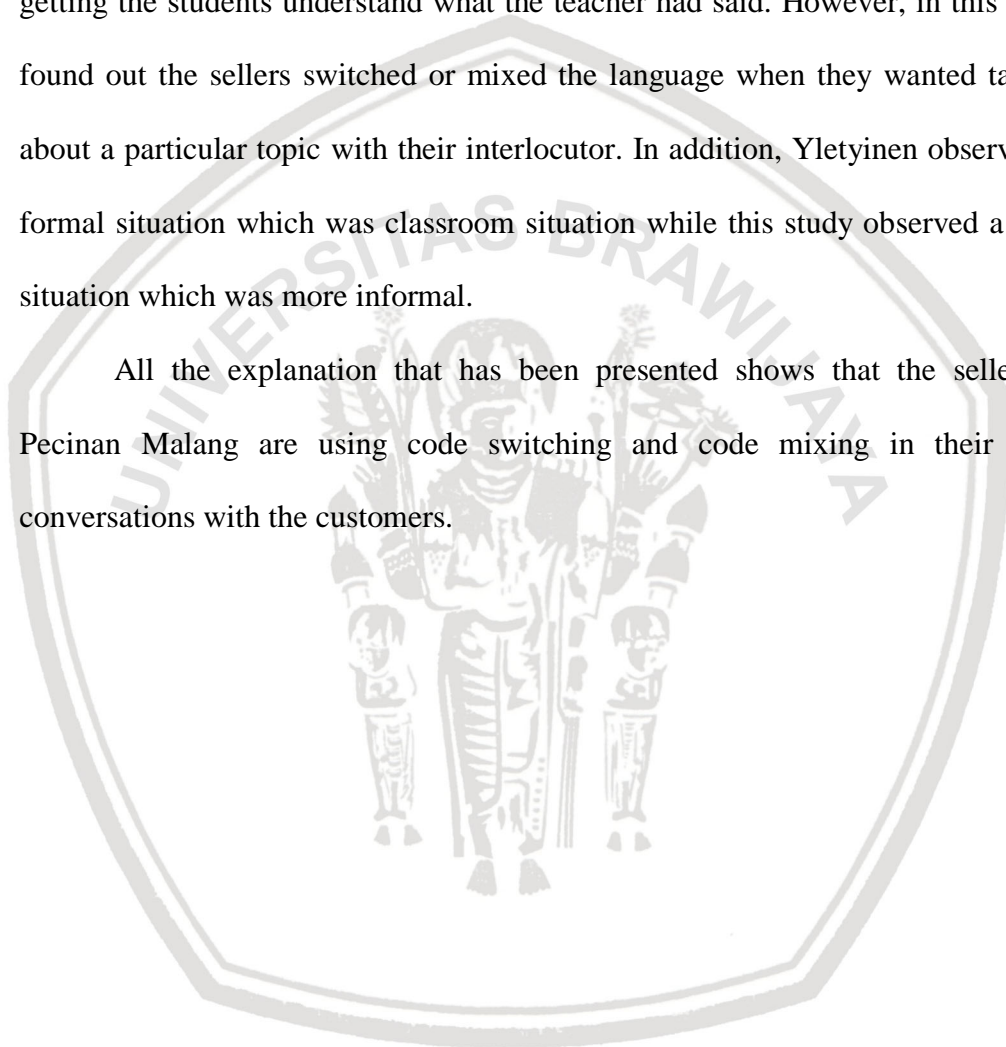
Besides using Hoffman's (1991) theory, the writer also found out two additional reasons based on the sellers' interview that had been done. First is expressing solidarity to the ethnic group. The sellers often switched or mixed the language in order to follow the interlocutors. Furthermore, the sellers also looked at the closeness with the customers. They tend to switch or mixed the language in Chinese when they knew the customers well. It was more comfortable speaking in Chinese with a person who was close to them.

The second reason why the switched or mixed the language was filling the gap of vocabulary. Some of the sellers said that they used Indonesian more rather than Chinese in their daily conversation, so it made them lack of vocabulary. Even though their mother tongue is Chinese, they mostly use Indonesian as their daily conversation. It is caused them lack of vocabulary and competency in the language that being used.

Talking about particular topic as the most reason found in this research contradicted to the second previous study by Lenaningtyas (2010). She found the most reason used by the informants was repetition used for clarification. Therefore, there was a difference that made the result of this study and the previous study different. It was because this study had different object with the previous study. The objects of the second previous study were the English native speakers in Bangkalan. In this study also discussed about how Chinese seller in Pecinan switched or mixed their language from Chinese or Indonesian, while the previous study observed the English native speakers who switched or mixed the language from English to Indonesian or vice versa.

The writer described about code switching and code mixing used by Chinese seller in Pecinan Malang, while the first previous study by Yletyinen in 2004 was observing code switching employed in the classroom in Finland. She found out that the function of doing code switching in the EFL classroom was for getting the students understand what the teacher had said. However, in this study found out the sellers switched or mixed the language when they wanted talking about a particular topic with their interlocutor. In addition, Yletyinen observed in formal situation which was classroom situation while this study observed a store situation which was more informal.

All the explanation that has been presented shows that the sellers in Pecinan Malang are using code switching and code mixing in their daily conversations with the customers.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusion and suggestions regarding the findings of the analysis. It also exhibits the summary of the findings which is discussed in the previous chapter and the suggestions for the readers.

5.1. Conclusion

In the preceded chapter, it has been explained that this study is about the use of code switching and code mixing by the Chinese sellers in Pecinan Malang. According to the analysis and findings, the writer can conclude that code switching and code mixing are two linguistics phenomena which happen in the daily communication between the sellers and the customers in Pecinan Malang.

Based on Wardaugh (2006) theory about the types of code switching, the writer found there were two types of code switching uttered by the Chinese sellers in Pecinan Malang, namely situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. The sellers often used situational code switching rather than metaphorical code switching in their conversation. They often used both languages, Indonesian and Chinese in one topic conversation. Just in some occasions, they switched the language from Indonesian into Chinese or vice versa for different topic. It usually happened related to their interlocutor, based on what languages do the interlocutor speak and or it happened when they were in the same community.

There are six types of code mixing stated in chapter 2. Yet, only three of them were used by the sellers in Pecinan Malang. They were inserting phrase,

inserting word and inserting clause. The sellers never inserted idioms, hybrids or word reduplications in their conversations with their interlocutors. Inserting phrase is the type which is mostly used by the sellers. It is occurred sixteen times (66.7%). The second type which is often used by the seller is inserting word. It occurred seven times (29.2%) of the whole data. The last type of code mixing that occurred in the conversation between the sellers and the interlocutors is inserting clause. It occurred for one time (4.1%) of the whole data analysis.

The writer also found the reasons why bilingual people switch or mix the languages in their conversation. From seven reasons proposed by Hoffman (1991), there were only four reasons can be used to explain code switching and code mixing found in the sellers' conversation. The first reason is talking about a particular topic which occurs eighteen times (51.43%). The second is expressing group identity which occurs thirteen times (37.14%). The third reason that occurred in the analysis is intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. It occurred three times (8.57%). The last reason is repeating used for clarification which occurs one time (2.86%).

Based on the interview result with the sellers, the writer found out two more reasons of using code switching and code mixing in their communication. First, the sellers said that they often switch or mix the language because expressing solidarity towards the same ethnic group. They switch or mix the language according to a person who are they talking to. They switch or mix the language from Indonesian into Chinese when they speak to a person who shares same background as them. The second reason that the writer found out is filling

the gap of vocabulary. Sometimes, the sellers do not know the word in Chinese, so they will switch or mix their language.

The result of this study is not only strengthen the previous study but also it gives contribution by discover additional reasons of code switching and code mixing.

5.2. Suggestion

In this study, there are some aspects of code switching and code mixing which have been done yet by the researcher. For instance, the writer had not observed the advantages and disadvantages of using code switching and code mixing in conversation.

After doing this research, the writer hopes that this research can give significant contribution for the next researchers who want to conduct the same research of code switching and code mixing. The writer also wants to give some suggestion for the next researchers. The writer hopes the suggestions can be useful for the next writers. First, it is suggested for the next researchers can develop this study by using another speech community that has tendency to switch or mix the languages. There are many speech communities in Indonesia such as Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese that can be explored, observed and analyzed. It is aimed to analyze how and why they switch or mix their ethnic language with Indonesian, other ethnic languages or even English. In addition, the next researchers can use other theories of the types and the reasons of code switching and code mixing.

The last suggestion is given for the sellers. The writer suggests that the sellers use code switching and code mixing as a kind of strategy of their marketing. They can attract people to come to their stores by building communication with the customers. The customers will be pleased if the sellers are kindly greeted them in such communicative way.



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